

CONSCRIPTION
INTRODUCED
IN HOUSE OF
COMMONS

Premier Asquith Speaks for an Hour Before Poular Branch of Parliament in Behalf of Conscription Bill.

BIGGEST ATTENDANCE SINCE WAR BEGAN

Earl Kitchener, at the Same Time, Addresses House of Lords on the Necessity of Adopting Compulsory Law.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British government definitely embarked on a policy of compulsory military service when Premier Asquith submitted to the House of Commons a bill drafting eligible unmarried men to military duty and championed the measure in a stirring speech on the necessity of the step.

The scene in the House of Commons was the most notable in the history of that body. Members packed the benches and all the ministerial seats were occupied. The galleries were overflowing. With the prospect of a keen duel between the Premier and his former colleague, Sir John Simon, over compulsion which caused the latter's resignation, the biggest assemblage of Commons since the outbreak of the war faced Asquith when he introduced the bill.

Virtually the only absentees were those debarred from attending by military necessities. These, to a man, favored compulsory service. There is in England an intense interest over the culmination of the controversy which has riven the country as not other event of the war.

That the step held popular interest was reflected by the crowds congregated outside the Parliament building. Shouts of welcome greeted Premier Asquith as he appeared with his wife and daughters. Officers in uniform occupied seats among the members, and in the galleries, giving a distinct khaki color to the gathering. Back of Asquith sat Sir John Simon. In the gallery, facing the Premier, was Earl Derby, the central figure leading to today's climax. Asquith spoke continuously for an hour.

The House of Lords was the scene of another debate on conscription, hardly less animated than that in the House of Commons as Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, urged the imperative necessity of strengthening the army by the means now proposed.

RESIGNS FROM CABINET

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir John Simon, whose resignation as Home Secretary was announced yesterday, addressed the House of Commons. He expressed regret that he found it necessary to sever his relations with Premier Asquith and pleaded for the rejection of the compulsory service bill. He said it represented legislation first and inquiry afterwards.

ONE POINT TROUBLESOME

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Irish sectional issue is considered likely to prove a troublesome point in carrying out the conscription measure, which Premier Asquith introduced in the House of Commons. An Ulster member proposed a resolution, framed by Sir Edward Carson, denouncing the proposal to omit Ireland as an "insult and a humiliation to the loyal patriotic population and an abandonment of the principle of equality of sacrifice in time of war on the part of all His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom."

IN THE LORDS

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The fullest and fairest trial had been given the voluntary system, declared Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, in addressing the House of Lords.

"We are now asking Parliament to sanction a change," said Kitchener, "as it has proved that in the special circumstances of this unprecedented struggle the existing system, without modification, is not equal to maintaining an army which is needed to secure victory."

Compulsion, he added, effects during the period of the war only, one class of men, those who have but a poor idea of their duties as citizens.

BIG MEN OF TWO CONTINENTS URGE PAN-AMERICAN UNITY AT SCIENCE MEET; SAY ARBITRATION SHOULD MAKE WAR OBSOLETE



Top, leading figures at Scientific Congress. Left to right: Vice President Marshall, Ambassador Suarez of Chile; Secretary of State Lansing; Ambassador Nao of Argentina. Bottom: Women from two Americas who act as "aides" to feminine visitors.

The spirit of fraternity and unity is the dominant note at the Pan-American Scientific Congress, now in session at Washington. Hundreds of prominent men from every country of the two Americas are attending the conference and they are agreed that arbitration must hereafter replace war in the settlement of disputes between the various nations of the Western Hemisphere.

CARRANZA TAXES
ON MINES ARE
PROTESTED

Prohibitive Levy Decree By De Facto Government is Subject of Objection By American Mining Interests.

EL PASO, Jan. 5.—Negotiations of the International Mining Association with the de facto government officials for the annulment of the decree which places the income taxes on mines and their output, are fruitless, according to Mexico City advices.

Mining men contend the decreed taxes are prohibitive. They say nearly all of the 440,000 claims in Mexico will be compelled to discontinue operations under the terms of the decree.

Carranza, according to reports, contends the decree, by fixing a graduated tax on holdings of more than ten claims, tends to discourage monopolies and is similar to the operation of the income tax law in the United States.

Edward Parley and J. J. Hurley, employees of a mining concession near Minaca, in western Chihuahua, arrived on the border. They said they had been held prisoners. Bandits looted their mining camp.

HERMOSILLO QUARANTINED

DOUGLAS, Jan. 5.—The outbreak of smallpox has resulted in a quarantine of Hermosillo, according to advices received here. Several hundred cases are reported, with a high rate of mortality. A special dispatch from Nogales said three priests arrived from Hermosillo and reported there is little chance of church property being restored. They declared the cathedral was being used as a dance hall.

A vigorous campaign against Broncho Yafuis is now under way in Sonora, according to Carranza officials at Agua Prieta. Francisco Urbalejo, the Indian warrior chief who was at one time Villa's military commander in Sonora, is said to be in command of one column sent against his fellow tribesmen of the Yaqui Valley.

TYPHUS CHECKED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The typhus cases in Mexico City and suburbs, which totaled 3241 in December, have been reduced to 2500. Deaths in Mexico City decreased from 404 in November to 305 in December, although there (Continued on Page Eight.)

FORD FOR PRESIDENT.

LANSING, January 5.—The name of Henry Ford, who recently returned from the European peace mission, has been placed on the Republican presidential primary ballot in Michigan. Enough petitions to make possible Ford's candidacy were filed with the secretary of state this afternoon.

PERSIAN ACTION
BY U. S. STILL
IN DOUBT

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing are Waiting for Information as to Sinking of Steamship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The details upon which the President and Secretary of State will decide the course of the United States in the crisis resulting from the sinking of the Persia are still lacking. The President and Lansing conferred an hour and considered such information as was received. No announcement regarding the conference was made.

State Department representatives abroad were urged to hasten the gathering of information. The situation will be considered Friday by the Senate foreign relations committee, when the whole subject of the relations of the United States and Teutons will be freely discussed.

A majority of the committee is understood to be favorable to the determination of the Administration to proceed with caution. Lansing sent the committee the accumulation of information bearing upon the attitude of England toward neutral shipping, called for in the resolution by Senator Hoke Smith and the information regarding the negotiations with Germany over the submarine warfare, requested in an amendment by Lodge.

AMERICANS ON PERSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The statement that there were several Americans on board the steamer Persia is credited to Lord Montague by the Evening News. Montague was one of eleven survivors from the Persia landed at Malta. His account of the disaster was cabled from Malta to the News.

BESSARABIAN
BATTLE IS
WAGING

Result Far from Settlement; Russians Seek to Divide Germans and Austrians; England and Conscription.

LONDON, January 5.—The battle on the borders of Bessarabia apparently is far from a decision. The Russians each day claim the occupation of additional enemy positions. Petrograd believes the continuance of short gains will bring a break somewhere in the Teuton lines. The whole energy of the Russian army is directed to making a gap between the German armies center and the southern Austrian forces. Desperate Austrian attacks in the region of Kolk are designed to prevent this. Upon their result depends the strategy of both sides when spring comes.

Comparative quiet on other fronts. The attitude which labor will take regarding conscription at the conference in London tomorrow is a matter of anxiety to England. Robert Williams, leader of the important Transport Workers' Federation, declared tonight:

"It is practically assured that the conference will affirm the rejection of conscription in any form." The story of the Baralong case has created a wide sensation. A considerable part of the English press questions the veracity of the witnesses. The Globe expresses doubt whether there are such persons as Larimore Holland and suggests that the next time von Bethmann Hollweg's subordinates invent witnesses they should provide some who are more convincing. There is general expectation that Germany will express dissatisfaction at Sir Edward Grey's reply by immediately instituting reprisals which Englishmen fear may take violent form.

After a long artillery fire the Russians attacked again along the front in Galicia and Bukovina but nowhere were able to break the Austrian lines, according to a statement from Vienna.

CHINESE MUTINY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Eleven Chinese, members of the crew of the British steamer Ventura, mutinied while the ship was lying at the dock in Hoboken. The chief officer was driven from the ship, which was captured by a squad of police. The mutineers were arrested.

FEDERATION
FORCED OUT
OF CLIFTON

Complete Elimination of Union is Decided Upon by the Strikers in Greenlee County Strike Districts.

CONFERENCE WITH MANAGERS ON JAN. 12

Citizens' Committee of Section Wires Company Heads Asking that Recent Wage Increase Offer Stand.

PHOENIX, Jan. 5.—The complete elimination of the Western Federation of Miners from the Clifton-Morenci District was today decided on by the strikers, who, through the citizens' committee of Clifton, requested and were granted a conference with the mine managers. The conference will be held at El Paso January 12.

The fact that the strikers have determined to eliminate the Federation from the district was indicated when the executive committee of the striking miners asked the Clifton Citizens' Committee to try to arrange for a conference with the managers relative to adoption of the increased wage scale recently proposed and asked that such meeting be held a week from today. By that time, they said, the Western Federation would be entirely eliminated from the district.

The Citizens' Committee at once wired the managers who, in reply, agreed to a conference a week from today and to keep open in the meantime the proposed scale of wages which will amount to a five per cent increase.

They further agreed to make the scale applicable to high prices of copper now prevailing, the only condition being that the federation be completely eliminated and that satisfactory proof of its elimination be furnished at the meeting. Adjutant General Harris, who left last night for Clifton, arrived there today, according to advices received here. The recall of Harris was seriously considered at the capitol today as the situation prior to his arrival at Clifton was as near perfect as could be hoped.

BOGUS CURRENCY
BROKER UNDER
ARREST

Robert Widney of Los Angeles Arrested While He was Counting \$3500 Received for Carranza Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Secret service operatives arrested three men on the charge of issuing counterfeit foreign money. One of the men, Robert Widney is the son of a former superior court judge of Los Angeles. He was arrested while counting \$3500 in exchange for \$10,000 imitation Mexican currency.

The additional charge of offering counterfeit foreign money for sale was made against Widney. The arrests are said to have followed an investigation made at the instigation of J. J. Arriola, a secret service agent of the Carranza government.

Arriola arranged for a meeting with Widney and said he had just paid him \$3500 in American money in exchange for the fictitious currency when the arrest was made.

According to Chief Agent Moffitt, of the United States Secret Service, Widney had agreed to supply Arriola six hundred thousand more of counterfeit Carranza money tomorrow and a million more in a few days. Moffitt said he did not learn where the money was made, but more of it is ready for circulation. Other arrests are probable. Three were released on \$2,000 cash bail. They declared they didn't know the money was counterfeit and merely acted as brokers.

Savannah Sugar Refining Co. will erect a \$3,000,000 refinery at Savannah.

GENERAL ALEXEIEFF
REAL HEAD OF ARMY

General Alexeieff.

Though the czar is the nominal commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, it is no secret that the real man at the head is General Nichol Vassilievitch Alexeieff who is the nominal chief of the general staff. He seems to be the man who has come through the close sifting of time and stress. Since he took charge there has been a new spirit in the Russian armies.

SUEZ-EGYPTIAN
CAMPAIGN
POSSIBLE

Associated Press Correspondent Tells How Turkish-Austrian-German Offensive Against Canal will Start.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—A campaign of Turkish and German forces against the Suez Canal and Egypt would not be as difficult an enterprise as the factors involved would seem to indicate, according to the opinion held by military authorities here. They say that those contending that such an undertaking would be next to impossible are unfamiliar with the means of communication between Constantinople and the Canal, and overlook that the food resources of Arabia and Syria are fully sufficient to meet the needs of a large army.

Last May and June, the Associated Press correspondent travelled over the greater part of the route which an army marching against the Suez Canal would have to use. He found the following:

From Constantinople to Bosant in the Taurus mountains, over the Anatolian railroad and its Bagdad connections, would require about forty-eight hours for military trains. At Bosant the old pass road, through the Cilician Gate to Taurus would be used. The road was then being improved by thousands of Armenians who had been drafted into the Ottoman army for this purpose, and whose work was being directed by Turkish, German and Austrian engineer officers. Motor trucks could make the trip from Bosant to Tarsus in from six to eight hours, especially, if, as is asserted, they will be assisted up the steeper grades, of which there are three.

In June the tunnels of the Bagdad railroad near Entilly and Karababa, and a large bridge near Rodjo, had not been completed. The railroad facilities from Tarsus, on the Mesrine, Tarsus and Adana line, ended for this reason at Osmaniye and later at Mamur points in the Amanus Mountains. But an excellent road connected these places with the terminus of the Bagdad railroad at Rodjo. Heavy traffic might find traversing the Glaur Dagh Pass at Entilly, a severe strain but no insurmountable obstacle. The same is true of the pass near Rodjo.

From Rodjo the railroad runs to Aleppo, then over the Hama and Homs Extension to Ryack. Here a narrow-gauge to Damascus would necessitate transshipping. At Damascus the Hedjaz railroad begins. It would serve the expedition as far as Maan, Arabia, or some point directly east of Jerusalem. At the latter point the railroad through the Hebron valley is (Continued on Page Six.)

SENATORS IN
DEBATE ON
FOREIGN
AFFAIRS

Bonds of Restraint Against Public Discussion of International Questions Loosened in Senate.

NO PARTY DIVISION IN THE ARGUMENT

Works Declares U. S. is Participating in War By Sale of Munitions. Lodge Claims Embargo Unneutral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The bonds of restraint against public discussion of the International Relations of the United States, incident to the European war, were broken in the Senate. A debate on the government neutrality policy, the exports of war munitions and travel by American citizens on belligerent-owned ships enlivened the session for more than an hour. There was no division along party lines.

Senator Jones, a Republican, denounced as "unpatriotic" those Americans who imperiled the nation by taking passage on belligerent vessels. Senator Works, a Republican, asserted the government was "hypocritically" claiming neutrality when it was fact was participating in the war through the sale of munitions. Lodge, the ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee, declared the placing of an embargo on arms would not be worth more to Germany than a million men and that it would be "grossly unneutral," and in fact, would make the United States an ally of Germany. O'Gorman and Hitchcock urged the advisability of a munitions embargo. O'Gorman said that Consul McNeely, the Persia victim, had disregarded the advice of the American Consul General Skinner at London, that he go to Aden aboard a Dutch vessel. Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, said the debate was out of order and moved an executive session, ending it.

Stone said he did not object for a time, but "thought it well to let it run awhile by way of feeling out and getting an index to the Senate." The discussion was precipitated by Jones reading a newspaper editorial urging Americans to avoid belligerent ships, and advising the President to proceed slowly in the present crisis, heading the interest of 99,000,000 rather than a "thousand reckless, unconsiderate and unpatriotic citizens who insisted on traveling in belligerent ships."

Works blazed the way for a general debate on the position of the United States in the war by declaring the American government was not neutral. Asserting at the outset the government shared the responsibility for the deaths of Americans on the Lusitania, Works said the "government knew the Lusitania was loaded to the guns with munitions and explosives. Passengers were permitted to travel on the vessel despite this."

"When Works declared the United States was actually participating in the war by the sale of munitions, Reed interrupted to ask: 'Does the senator know the first loan placed in the United States, during the war, was for \$25,000,000 to Germany, and that it was made without a protest from Works or any other citizen?' Does the senator know Germany produced arms in the United States so long as possible?"

Works replied: "That may be true, but it doesn't alter the situation."

APPROVES PASSPORTS.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 5.—The German consul general has completed the inspection of the passports of the Ford peace party. The party leaves Friday on a special train, which will run at high speed. The peace advocates go under martial law to the German frontier. The train will be sealed and the blinds drawn when important points are passed. The party is expected to reach the Hague Saturday.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The bill to extend a greater measure of self government to the Philippines was made unfinished business in the Senate. The debate is expected to begin tomorrow.